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126 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION  
WEEK ENDING DEC. 23rd, 1922  
11,950

## ALASKA'S RESOURCES.

From the annual report of Governor  
Bene of Alaska it would appear that  
he regarded only those who advocate a  
wide open policy concerning the re-  
sources as the friends of that territory.  
He openly makes it evident that he has  
no use for the conservationists, being  
opposed in his opinion apparently by the  
fact that because of conservation efforts  
Alaska has not developed as rapidly as  
he would like.

And yet it is to be realized that there  
is much to be said in behalf of conser-  
vation. When reference is made to the  
protection of the resources of Alaska  
under the claim of conservation, it  
doesn't mean the locking of the doors  
and preventing the withdrawal of ma-  
terials. At the same time it should be  
remembered that it would be thor-  
oughly unwise to throw Alaska open to ex-  
ploitation and permit it to be stripped  
within a comparatively short time, with-  
out regard for demands at the present  
time or a regard for the future re-  
quirements.

There are sections of the country  
where vast money has been car-  
ried out. There was a time when  
Michigan was supplying a  
large section of the country with tim-  
ber. Today it is hardly able to take  
care of the requirements of that state.  
It has been deprived of its valuable  
timber supply by wholesale and there  
has been inadequate effort made in be-  
half of reforestation.

It is entirely probable that Alaska  
has stand much more development than  
it is getting, but it is proper that care  
should be taken against waste. That  
requires proper consideration to be  
given to conservation, otherwise that  
great storehouse will soon be raided  
and could no longer be referred to as  
such. It would mean a situation far  
worse than what apparently feels it is  
suffering from through under develop-  
ment. The policy of conservation, prop-  
erly carried out, is so much preferable  
to throwing away the resources of that  
territory that there is little ground for  
complaint. It is much more prefer-  
able to make good use of what is avail-  
able than to waste it and then put up  
a whim.

## COLLECTING THE WAR DEBTS.

Food for thought is timely in con-  
nection with the adjustment of the econ-  
omy conditions in Europe and closely in-  
terwoven with any plan that may be  
presented is bound to be the proposition  
of having this country cancel the war  
debts of the European countries. This  
country isn't disposed to agree to any  
such arrangement but it always has  
been inclined to limit to any plan that  
would make it easier for the countries  
of Europe to meet their obligations.

Of late Mr. Kahn has been studying the  
situation and in the plan which he has  
submitted to Senator Smoot he has  
proposed that something can be done  
even though the debt is not cancelled.  
He gives recognition to the sentiment  
that exists here against cancellation re-  
gardless of the expression of the bank-  
ers' association. He would make a dis-  
tinction between the debts that were ac-  
cumulated during the war and those  
that were incurred afterward. The latter  
would be regarded as an ordinary  
debt for repayment as soon as possible  
at a rate of interest not over three and  
a half per cent with further provision  
for amortization. The remainder of  
the debt he believes, could be so treat-  
ed that payments would be spread over  
a long term of years, according to the  
financial conditions existing in the re-  
spective countries, and without the  
same arrangement being made as to the  
war debt, which he feels could be given  
a shorter term, say, possibly 47  
years for Great Britain with interest  
not over two per cent, while for France  
who period could be made 50 years with  
only nominal interest.

This is not so different from a plan  
that has been previously advanced in  
which the same general idea appears  
to have been presented. This country  
has never insisted there must be haste  
in the settlements. Just what may be  
done is problematical but the Kahn  
plan furnishes food for thought, and  
this is a time when it is well to look at  
the situation from all angles even  
though cancellation has already been  
trowed upon in advance.

## FIXING THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Unhappy attention needs to be  
directed to the elimination of pests and  
the conquering of disease. Persistent  
endeavor is having its effect in various  
directions and those connected with the  
cotton industry, directly or indirectly,  
are hoping that it will not be long be-  
fore some method will be discovered  
whereby the boll weevil which raised  
such havoc in the cotton fields can be  
eradicated.

It was not so long ago that hope was  
expressed that the experiments with  
poison gas would prove that it could  
be employed for this purpose and there-  
by accomplish in an easy manner the  
object for which such prolonged ef-  
forts have been made. Poison gas has  
been done all that it was thought it  
might, but it doesn't appear that ex-  
periments with it have been completed.  
Whether any more successful results  
will be accomplished with the remedy  
which President Vanhamaker of the  
American Cotton Association is advocat-  
ing, will be disclosed by thorough test-  
ing. Nevertheless the method is being  
reverted to again from the fact that  
the boll weevil has been the last re-

luctance or relief is bound to be ac-  
cepted, since through prolonged and in-  
cessant use it may contain the solution.  
The weevil does to cotton what pu-  
tato bugs, cut worms and other similar  
pests do to other crops, only it is more  
difficult to find methods of killing the  
weevil. They threaten the cotton crop  
each year like a blight and under such  
conditions it can be readily appreciated  
what a menace it is and with what joy  
the news that an effective remedy had  
been discovered would be received.

Directly the boll weevil is a pest  
that concerns the south. Indirectly  
there is an interest in it in all sections  
of the country where the different  
branches of the cotton industry exist  
and where the products of the cotton  
mills are used in great quantities. When  
the day comes that the boll weevil  
can be properly dealt with it will be a  
happy one for the cotton growers.

## THE NAVAL AGREEMENT.

Just how it can be otherwise than a  
surprise to those who have long waved  
the flag of the yellow peril, when Japan  
comes forth with the idea of a  
three-power pact in case France  
and Italy failed to ratify the Wash-  
ington agreement, is difficult to un-  
derstand. Japan has been held up as one  
of the countries to be most dreaded  
and yet Japan has recognized the folly  
of engaging further in the extravagant  
and wasteful policy of warship com-  
petition. Not only did it participate in  
reaching the agreement, but it ratified  
the agreement, eagerly looks for-  
ward to such action by the two coun-  
tries that have thus far failed to do so,  
and is now inclined to retain the  
benefits of it by an understanding be-  
tween the three leading nations, if by  
any chance France and Italy insist on  
staying outside. In other words it does  
not look favorably upon the possibility  
of having the recognized advantage of  
the naval restriction plan thrown over-  
board by France and Italy when it is  
possible for the three leaders to stand  
together regarding it. Japan thus ap-  
pears to be firmly committed to peace and  
not the eager searcher for trouble that  
it has been pictured.

This plan coming from Japan is of  
course worth considering if it becomes  
necessary. And yet it cannot be be-  
lieved that France will not do what its  
premier has urged should be carried  
out as soon as possible, and with  
France among the signers strong re-  
ason for Italy doing likewise will be  
furnished.

The three leading powers might go it  
alone in view of the financial condition  
of the other two countries but the pur-  
pose is one that should be approved by  
all, and when such a step has been  
taken there is good reason why atten-  
tion should be directed to having a sim-  
ilar agreement apply to vessels under  
10,000 tons.

Following the Washington conference  
it is gratifying to note the enthusiasm  
that is being manifested by Japan. It  
is an attitude that assures better re-  
lationships.

## SEATTLE'S EXPERIMENT.

It is an interesting experiment that  
is being worked out in Seattle where  
the trolley system has been acquired by  
the municipality and where, in response  
to popular clamor, but apparently not  
based upon the prevailing conditions,  
the fares are to be reduced the first of  
March to five cents.

At the present time the fares in Sea-  
tle are eight and a third cent, the same  
as in this state. As the result of the  
income received from this fare it is only  
enough to meet the expenses and pay  
the stipulated sums on the purchase  
price of \$12,000,000 as they come due.  
Thus it would appear that the patron-  
age of the system was no more than  
sufficient to meet existing requirements.  
When there is a reduction in the rate  
of fare it is expected that there will be  
increased patronage. That is of course  
being taken into consideration at Sea-  
tle, but it is figured that it will require  
about an increase of 50 per cent in the  
number of passengers carried in order to  
get the same income under a five cent  
fare as the has been obtained under  
the eight and a third cent fare.

The change will come at the season  
of the year that might be looked upon  
as the most favorable for trolley travel,  
but it rests with the people of the city  
to determine whether they are willing to  
do more riding at a lower fare, or  
whether they are want the low fare  
with the understanding that what they  
do not provide in the way of funds  
through that avenue will have to come  
out of their pockets in the way of tax-  
ation. They must provide it one way  
or the other.

It is one of those experiments in  
connection with municipal ownership  
that will be certain to get attention  
from all sections of the country.

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

The popular appeal just now is, "Do  
your exchanging early!"

The days may be getting longer but  
not enough to drag about.

The clerk ought to be kept busy this  
week even if all the presents do not  
have to be exchanged.

Only a few more days and the calen-  
dar you're waiting for a year  
can go into the waste basket.

Probably you know from last year  
that it isn't wise to delay the new res-  
olutions until the last minute.

The man on the corner says: Many  
people do things up with their con-  
science and hope to fool the neighbors.

Five can now talk at the same time  
over the same telephone line. That, of  
course, is no more than they've been  
trying to do many times.

LaFollette's strength in the senate  
isn't so marvelous if we are to judge  
by the way that body refused to be  
led by him on Justice Butler.

Friends and followers of those who  
drink wine or medicated alcohol are  
finding out sooner or later that it is  
only an earlier summons to death.

Some can stand the rough treatment  
of the football gridiron, but the same  
ones cannot always successfully out-  
live the ramifications of an automobile.

If judgment of the public is what is  
wanted on the Arbuckle decision it is  
being quite freely given and it isn't  
what most people would consider favor-  
able.

Reports have it that exports of food-  
stuffs show an increase during the year.  
That will be mighty hard for some  
pessimists and pessimists to under-  
stand.

## THE WEDNESDAY CLUB

"How's the new school coming?" they  
inquired as the Wednesday club rattled  
into place around the luncheon table.  
"It's coming exactly," Marjorie  
answered briskly. "In fact, there are  
days when it seems to be going. But I've  
reached a point where I'm numb to all  
emotion about it. For the first few  
months I murdered a mason regularly the  
first thing after breakfast, did away with  
three plasterers before lunch, and laid  
out the architect and contractor during  
the afternoon. I lost my temper seven  
times a day, had nervous indigestion  
when the pump broke in the basement,  
and the week the carpenters struck I lost  
no less than seven pounds."

"But that's all over now. A brick-  
layer swore at me the other day, and I  
never turned a hair. He was a great  
exception, anyway. Most of 'em like me.  
I call them Bill and John and Andy, and  
they call me the 'Get busy and clean  
out this room' man. I heard the home car-  
penter say to one of his men, 'She says  
there's going to be forty kids in here  
this afternoon—and what she says goes.'  
I never felt more complimented in my life."

"And I'm learning new things every  
single day. Yesterday I discovered what  
a deadly insult it is to call a steamfitter  
a plumber."

"Just what is your official title on the  
school board, Marjorie?" somebody asked.  
"Officially, I'm clerk, but you spell it  
G. O. A. T. There are three of us. But  
the other two beat me out to town every  
day. They do the big important  
part—letting contracts and such things.  
I check up on details, act as a receiving  
bureau for complaints from parents,  
teachers and children, superintend ep-  
idemics of measles and diphtheria, and  
discipline my best friends' children when  
they're suspended from school. Oh, it's  
a gay life!"

"Somebody said once," Kate remem-  
bered, "that the ideal committee is com-  
posed of three people, two of whom are  
sick in bed."  
"Well, Peter and Jimmy aren't sick in  
bed. Far from it! Believe me—they keep  
the telephone wires hot with suggestions!  
But it takes so long to get action on any-  
thing! You know how a freight train  
starts—a series of jerks, all along the  
line? That's the way on this new school-  
ing. The boys bump me. I bump the  
architect. He jolts the contractor. He  
shoves the boss. He jolts the work-  
man—and something gets done, or doesn't  
get done, depending on how the work-  
man happens to feel about it at the  
time."

"However, it is going to be a corking  
school. And while we're on the subject,  
I wish you girls would spread the glad  
tidings abroad that any parents, rela-  
tives and friends of school children who  
have old vases, statuary or bric-a-brac  
would like to get rid of will please not  
donate them to the new school. Tell 'em  
I'm a self-appointed committee of one to  
burn or smash all such contributions in  
the back yard!"

"You're so strenuous, Marjorie!" pro-  
tested Sallie Kendall.  
"You'll get yourself disliked," warned  
Stella Van.

"Am I disliked?" Marjorie rejoined  
cheerfully, "by ever so many people. But  
I should worry. One of the steamfitters  
is devoted to me. He follows me all  
around the building like a lost puppy,  
and this morning he told me the entire  
story of his life while I was superintend-  
ing the boiler. His wife has had seven  
operations!"

"Bendish!" asked Carrie. "What did  
you burn?"

"Old maps, broken statuary, defunct  
text books; but chiefly pictures. Pic-  
tures of Abraham Lincoln, Whittier,  
Lowell and the New England  
clips. I've decided why beaver has been  
such a popular game. It's the final dis-  
integration of the American intellect,  
begin in childhood by perpetually gazing  
on the portrait of a beaver, and ending  
in senility. Remarkably homely men,  
most of them, too."

"Great and good men," suggested Car-  
rie—but Marjorie was fairly started, and  
there was no stopping her.

"And statuary!" she wailed. "That  
horrible dying lion! It poisoned my  
whole childhood. I used to dream of it  
at night. I was afraid to go to bed  
this morning—and tried to give that  
classical group of the snake strangling  
those three men to the janitor—but he  
wouldn't take it."

## Today's Anniversaries

1814—General Jackson repulsed an ad-  
vance of the British at Chalmette  
plantation, on the Mississippi river.

1818—Emperor Alexander granted to the  
Russian peasantry the right to es-  
tablish manufactures.

1826—James Harvey Slater, United  
States senator from Oregon, born in  
Sauganog county, Ill. Died at  
La Grande, Ore., Jan. 28, 1923.

1835—Thomas Babington Macaulay,  
historian, essayist and poet, died in  
London. Born Oct. 25, 1800.

1870—Marshall Prim, Spanish soldier and  
statesman, shot in Madrid; died  
two days later.

1872—Cincinnati voted \$1,250,000 to aid  
the construction of the Chesapeake  
and Cincinnati railroad.

1885—Francois Paul Jules Grevy re-elected  
president of the French republic.

1894—James O. Fair, business million-  
aire and former U. S. senator,  
died in San Francisco. Born in  
Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1831.

1901—President filed in Atlanta for re-  
election.

Ex-President Wilson deluged with  
messages of greeting on his 64th  
birthday.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Senator Don Ignacio Calderon, who sails  
for home today, has had a career of 15  
years as the diplomatic representative of  
Bolivia at Washington. He is the dean  
of the South American diplomats in  
years of service in the United States; in  
fact, but one diplomatist of all those  
credited to the United States has occu-  
pied his post longer than he—the ambas-  
sador of France, Ambassador Calderon  
made his first visit to the United States  
as a special representative of Bolivia to  
the American centennial in Philadelphia  
in 1876. He was greatly impressed with  
the country then, traveled extensively  
through it and later married an Ameri-  
can woman, who has met during his  
visit to the United States. Both at home  
and abroad he has a high reputation as  
a financial expert and before being sent  
to Washington he had served his country  
for some time as minister of finance.

## Today's Birthdays

Woodrow Wilson, former president of  
the United States, born at Columbia, Va.,  
94 years ago today.

Samuel H. Pile, former senator from  
Washington, now U. S. minister to Col-  
ombia, born at Livingston, Ky., 64 years  
ago today.

Frank B. Willis, United States senator  
from Ohio, born at Lewis Center, Ohio,  
81 years ago today.

Joseph M. Brown, former governor of  
Georgia, born at Canton, Ga., 71 years  
ago today.

St. John Irvine, celebrated Irish au-  
thor and playwright, born in Belfast 39  
years ago today.

## Bulletin's Pattern Service

"It's an etching, Marjorie," Carrie  
Burke's tone was unusually meek. "I  
gave it to the school myself. I'm sorry  
the janitor doesn't appreciate it. Just  
send it home—will you?"

"As for Abraham Lincoln and John  
Greenleaf Whittier," Stella Van remark-  
ed, with some constraint, "mother sent  
them to the school when she broke up  
housekeeping. She was greatly attached to  
them."

"I gave the graduating class three  
years ago that statue of the dying lion,"  
Kate remarked, with warmth. "And I  
must say I think you exceeded your au-  
thority, Marjorie Davis, when you  
smashed it with a brick. I'll never give  
another thing to the school so long as I  
live."

But Marjorie was unabashed.  
"Precisely what I was about to sug-  
gest, myself, in my own gracious fash-  
ion!" She smiled. "Do pass me the  
rolls, somebody. I'm starving!"—Chi-  
cago News.

## IN THE DAY'S NEWS

### HILO

Hilo, second city of the Hawaiian  
Islands, in the harbor of which tidal  
waves swept on two occasions fol-  
lowing the recent Chilean earthquakes,  
is the subject of the following bul-  
letin from the Washington, D. C.,  
headquarters of the National Geograph-  
ic Society.

"Situated on land which rises toward  
a wonderful background formed  
by the highest island mountains in the  
world," says the bulletin, "Hilo is in  
little danger from ten or twelve foot  
tidal waves such as those which recent-  
ly bathed its shores. But because of  
its location on the southernmost  
point of the chain, facing eastward, it  
was in a most favorable position to  
observe the results of this mighty phe-  
nomenon which raised the level of the  
earth's greatest ocean seemingly as  
easily as a careless bather can splash  
water from his tub."

"City in Beautiful Setting  
Hiloans claim that they city is the  
most beautiful in the islands; and it  
would be difficult to find a more ideal  
setting. The shores of a broad bay  
like the lines of an amphitheater. In  
the foreground are one approaches from  
the sea is an idyllic tropic islet that  
from Hilo through a dense forest of  
tropical trees, is reached by a foot-  
bridge for naming 'Enchanted Isle' but  
which in matter-of-fact English is  
called 'Cocunut Island.' Back of the  
city and its bay fringed with tropical  
forests rise the highlands of the in-  
terior to their apex in Mauna Kea, of-  
ten snow-capped, the highest of is-  
land peaks. To the right numerous  
streams rush to the sea, several of  
them leaping down in graceful water-  
falls."

"One reason why Hiloans refused to  
be alarmed because of an unusu-  
al phenomenon in the sea is that they  
live next door to two of the world's  
greatest land wonders—the active vol-  
canoes Kilauea and Mauna Loa—and  
not only have not suffered from their  
nearness, but have profited greatly  
because their city is the gateway  
through which thousands of visitors  
pass to view these 'tame volcanoes.' An  
excellent automobile highway leads  
from Hilo through a majestic forest  
of tree-ferns to a total on the brink  
of Kilauea, about 30 miles away; and  
a supplemental road actually de-  
scends into the huge crater so that mo-  
tor cars may be driven to the very  
brink of the bubbling lake of molten  
lava in the smaller, interior crater."

"Beneficiary of Hawaiian 'Magic'  
The highway continues on to Ma-  
una Loa from which have come the  
great lava flows of prehistoric and  
historic times that have built up Ha-  
waii, youngest of the islands of the  
Hawaiian group, and make it still an  
island 'in process of manufacture.' The  
latest of these lava flows occurred in  
1919 when a river of molten stone  
rushed down the mountain on the op-  
posite side of the island from Hilo  
and plunged hissing into the sea. For  
many days the waters bubbled, while  
steam columns rose, fish, boats and  
turn, floated nearby and could be  
plopped up and eaten by these venture-  
some enough to row into the hot wa-  
ters near the fiery crater."

"In 1880 when Hilo was still largely  
a native town, its existence was  
threatened by one of the greatest  
flows Mauna Loa has ever sent forth.  
Slowly the white hot stream, advanc-  
ing toward the town until it was  
less than two miles away. The people  
were panic-stricken and as a last re-  
sort appealed to the only surviving  
princess and priestess of their great-  
est deity. She took her staff a mile  
from the town and declared the  
flow would stop there. It did. There  
are Hawaiians who maintain still that  
Hilo was saved from destruction only  
because Pele, goddess of thecano,  
stopped her fires when her  
daughter interceded."

## Stories That Recall Others

Knowing and Thinking.  
Dick and Ralph, each six, were play-  
ing. Dick was telling Ralph what a won-  
derful aunt he had and what she had  
said. Ralph answered quickly and said:  
"Oh, your aunt don't know everything."  
"No," said Dick. "Nobody knows  
everything, they just think they do."

### What Was the Cow Chewing?

Harold, age four, stood at the window  
watching the pet kitten play on the  
lawn. He was busy and very around the  
corner of the house and Harold hurried  
to the opposite window. He saw nothing  
but the cow at the barnyard gate,  
chewing industriously. Harold gave a  
second searching look and then in a  
voice full of horror called: "O, Aunt  
Lela! Come quick! Bossey's chewing up  
the kitten!"

### As Hard as Diamonds

The diamond has always been re-  
garded as possessing one quality which  
placed it beyond rivalry, namely,  
that of hardness. There are several  
gems which compete with it in beauty  
and at least one of the rubies, when of  
rare size and quality, outranks it in  
certainity. But none in the whole list  
equals it in hardness.

"Diamond cut diamond" is a popu-  
lar saying. The hardest steel cannot  
equal the diamond in that respect.  
The diamond, the text-books used to  
know.

"It is the hardest substance  
known," says the text-book. "It is the  
hardest substance known, and if nat-  
ure has set aside for her king of  
gems the distinction of unparalleled  
hardness, the art of man has not been  
equally considerate. There are sev-  
eral products of chemical experiment  
which have proved, it is claimed, to  
be as hard as diamonds."

These are produced from the rare  
metal titanium. One investigator suc-  
ceeded in producing titanium in the  
electric furnace. In the pure form it  
is harder than steel or quartz, and  
when combined with silicon or boron,  
so as to form a silicide or boride of  
titanium, it matches the diamond  
itself in hardness.

Titanium resembles tin in its chemi-  
cal properties, and it is the character-  
istic element in the beautiful red  
and green crystals in the blue  
in the shape of needles, are sometimes  
found penetrating large white quartz  
crystals, forming gems that the  
French call 'love's arrows.'

## Today's Birthdays

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the United States, born at Columbia, Va.,  
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thor and playwright, born in Belfast 39  
years ago today.

## 197th DIVIDEND

Norwich, Conn., December 16, 1922.

The Directors of this Society have declared out of the  
earnings of the current six months, a semi-annual dividend  
at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum, payable to de-  
positors entitled thereto on and after January 15th, 1923.

And also a SPECIAL THRIFT ENCOURAGEMENT  
DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Cents on each account evi-  
denced by books taken out by school children through our  
Automatic Teller System, and outstanding January 1st,  
1923.

This Special Thrift dividend is paid without cost to the  
Society.  
Deposits made on or before Friday January 5th will be en-  
titled to interest or dividend from January 1st.

The Norwich Savings Society  
(A Purely Mutual Savings Bank—Incorporated 1824)

WHEN YOU WANT to put your busi-  
ness before you, put your business  
better than through the advertising  
columns of The Bulletin.

# Startling Candy Sale



CONFECTIONERS AND CATERER

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday

EVERYTHING IN THE STORE

WILL BE SOLD AT

1-3 Off

Our \$1.25 Chocolates which have been reduced to \$1.00  
the pound could be bought for 67c for these three days.  
No doubt all those who will buy candy the week-end  
would not overlook this opportunity to buy a pound of  
the best chocolates made at such low price.

## FEW OF THE SPECIALS AND THEIR PRICES

FOR THESE THREE DAYS

80c Chocolates pound.....	53c	Peanut Britt's pound.....	20c
60c Chocolates pound.....	39c	Children Mixture At Half Price.	20c
Bitter Sweet Pepper- mints, pound....	27c	Fancy Hard Candies pound.....	29c
Chocolate Covered Almonds, pound.	59c	Old-fashioned Molasses Peppermints	25c
Butter Cups pound.....	39c		